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ON THE "MILITARY COUP" HATCHED BY U.S. IMPERIALISTS AND THEIR CRIMINAL ACTS IN S. KOREA

Eight major mass organizations in the DPRK, on June 25, issued a joint appeal titled "We Appeal to the World on the Military Coup d'Etat Hatched by the U.S. Imperialists and Their Criminal Acts in South Korea," according to a Korean Central News Agency report of June 26 from Pyongyang. They were the Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association, the National Peace Committee of Korea, the Korean Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Korean Democratic Youth Union, the Korean Democratic Women's Union, the Korean Journalists' Union and the Korean Students' Committee. The appeal follows in part:

Eight DPRK Social Bodies Appeal to World Public

On April 15, we exposed before the whole world numbers of criminal brutalities perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists in South Korea and condemned these crimes as incompatible with mankind's conscience.

Only a month after that, the U.S. imperialist aggressors ventured to commit a new political crime, fraught with a danger of causing far more serious results, by carrying out a "military coup d'etat," manipulating fascist scum in the South Korean military.

Facing such a serious situation, we lay bare again before the whole world new criminal acts perpetrated by the U.S. imperialist aggressors in South Korea and accuse them of these crimes.

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The U.S. imperialists tried to seek their way out of the serious political and economic crisis in South Korea in the "military coup d'etat," which aimed at establishing military fascist rule of terror over that part of Korea. They threw away even the mask of "freedom" and "democracy" they had shouted so noisily, without any regrets, thereby fully exposing their true colors as merciless plunderers. How shameless and hateful it is!

What is worse, the U.S. ruling groups are shameless and brazen-faced enough to cover up the truth and deceive the world public by creating the impression that they had nothing to do with the present serious situation in South Korea.

Referring to the fact, however, that the South Korean "National Defence Army and Navy" was under the control of the U.S. forces and could not start a move without their directions, Ryang U Chan, former South Korean "Ambassador" to Washington, once said:

"All our weapons are now under U.S. control. The U.S. takes hold of the gasoline, of which only two days' ration our army has. No one can start any move under these conditions." (UPI dispatch from Washington dated Dec. 3, 1959)

Affirming that the South Korean "military coup d'etat" was carried out under U.S. directions, Japanese weekly magazine "Shincho" pointed out, in its May 20 issue, that while U.S. Central Intelligence was instigating the puppet military to carry out the coup with a view to driving off the inefficiency and effeteness of the Chang Myun regime and supplanting it with a powerful "anti-Communist regime," the U.S. State Department was giving instructions to the U.S. Embassy in Seoul and the U.S. military authorities to issue a statement supporting Chang Myun.

In its May 30 issue of this year, Japanese magazine "Economist" wrote, in an editorial titled "Background and character of the coup in South Korea," that the U.S. was the very sponsor of the recent coup as it had been the sponsor of the Korean war in the past, and that it was quite nonsensical to think, on the basis of criticisms of the coup by overseas U.S. authorities or Washington's seemingly cautious attitude toward it, that the U.S. had nothing to do with the coup.

Meanwhile, U.S. Undersecretary of State Chester Bowles disclosed the fact that the U.S. had completed all necessary preparations before the coup, when he testified at the secret conference of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, held on May 17, that the U.S. State Department was aware of the possibility of the "military coup" nearly a month before it and gave instructions to the U.S. Embassy in Seoul and the U.S. military to cope with any situation that might arise.
(UPI dispatches from Washington dated May 17, from Seoul dated May 19, 1961)

The U.S. aggressive groups are hellbent on supporting and encouraging the South Korean military dictatorial regime in every way. U.S. Undersecretary of State Chester Bowles on May 17 declared that policies published by the South Korean "military junta" were encouraging, and a spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in Seoul on May 21 also said that the U.S. government should recognize the South Korean military dictatorial regime. (AP dispatch from Washington dated May 18, 1961; South Korean press "Sege Tongsin" report dated May 20, 1961)

Spokesman for the U.S. State Department White on May 18 said that the U.S. government would continue "aid" to South Korea as before after the "military coup" and, on May 29, said again that the U.S. government would examine with sympathy the South Korean regime's request for additional economic "aid." (AFP dispatch from Washington dated May 29, 1961)

All these facts eloquently demonstrate that the U.S. aggressive groups are the ring-leaders who hatched the "military coup d'etat" in South Korea and are manipulating the military fascist regime.

In only a month since the May 15 "military coup d'etat," the U.S. imperialist aggressors have perpetrated innumerable criminal acts in South Korea. Most of them are not known to the public owing to strict news black-out. The following are only a part of such crimes known from limited information.

1. SUPPRESSION OF POLITICAL PARTIES AND SOCIAL BODIES

The Chang Do Yung clique, who had succeeded in establishing a military fascist dictatorship in South Korea with the backing of the U.S. ruling groups, are suppressing all sort of political activities. After conquering the State powers, the military fascist dictators went so far to dissolve forcibly the "National Assembly" and all other "local assemblies" and arrested and imprisoned a large number of "assemblymen."

The powers of legislation, administration and execution, imcluding many others, are completely in the hands of the "Supreme Council for National Reconstruction," which consists mainly of pro-American fascist elements in the "National Defense Army."

The military dictators filled all the important posts of central and local goverment offices—ministers, governor-generals and mayors—with military officers. (A Kyodo report of June 16, 1961 from Seoul)

They also put officers on active duty in responsible positions of important enterprises and even lower-grade local government offices.

Prosecutors, judges and lawyers were also substituted by military men.

Thus, the military fascists are making all-out efforts to consolidate the foundations of the military dictatorship.

Further, during a short period of 30 days, various laws and ordinances, totaling more than 100, were issued by these fascists in uniform who have nothing in common with the interests of South Korean people, far from representing their will. How brutal and anti-popular these laws and ordinances are, will be seen from the following:

Any person who does not support the military regime will be sentenced to a heavy punishment, under the "Extraordinary Law for Punishment of Special Crimes," which is effective retroactive to three years and a half from the day of its enforcement.

Under this law, any person who praises, encourages, or supports the activities of any "undesirable" political and social organizations, including their activists, will be sentenced either to prison terms of more than ten years, of hard labor for life, or to death. Thus, the fascists are aiming to liquidate all their political opponents. (Hapdong Tongshin of June 23, 1961, Seoul)

Further, they issued a piece of paper which they called the "National Reconstruction Emergency Law," as the substitute for the "Constitution." Under this law, 15 political parties, excluding from among them at least 8 parties which had failed to register themselves, and 238 social organizations were forcibly dissolved. (AP report of May 23 from Seoul)

The military dictators dissolved labor unions and all the other organizations of workers on the charge that they were politically-inclined, and organizations of students, teachers, or even retired soldiers. (Hapdong Tongshin report of June 8, 1961 from Seoul)

Suppression is not confined to this.

Relief and religious organizations were not exceptions to this savage suppression. Under the pretext of re-registration, the military dictators took severe measures to place these organizations under their control and supervision. Above all, the military dictators fomulated a law under which political parties and social organizations, if deemed "undesirable," are punished severely, as "anti-State organizations," on the charge that they are affiliated with the Communist Party or that they are working for realizing South–North negotiation and interchange to achieve the earliest possible peaceful unification by rejecting foreign forces.
(Hankook Ilbo, 20 May, 1961)

According to a statement by the "Foreign Minister" of the military regime, of the 23 political parties, 16 were designated as such "anti State organizations." (UPI report from Seoul, June, 8 1961)

That the military dictators are desperate in completing and strengthening their machinery of suppression is also seen in the establishment of the "Central Intelligence" or of the "Joint Research Headquarters" of the army, police and prosecutors in the metropolis and local districts. (Taejun broadcast, June 1 of 1961) The aim of these organs is to brutally suppress patriots and ordinary people in South Korea.

Han Shin, "Minister of Internal Affairs," announced that the military regime had arrested 3,641 persons from May 16 to June 20 on suspicion of being engaged in "undesirable" political activities. (AP report from Seoul, June 21 of 1961) According to a UPI report of May 30 from Seoul, the arrested will be punished severely, and some of them may be sentenced to death, by the Chang Do Yung clique.

A certain member of the South Korean "United Socialist Party," who is now in Japan, as seeking political asylum, said, on June 19 in Tokyo, that the leftists arrested by the Chang Do Yung regime since the coup numbered some 5,000 to 6,000. (AFP report from Tokyo, June, 20 1961)

Among the arrested are included such persons as Chang Keun Sang, one of the Chairmen of the "Central Council for Independent National Unification" and Head of the "Progressive Party"; Jung Sun Hak, Chairman of the "National Front for Unification of Fatherland," An Jung Yong, Secretary General of the "National Unification Party," and Dr. Cho Yun Je, President of the "Association of Professors of 'Republic of Korea'" and President of the Postgraduate Research Institution of Sung Kyun Kwan University. (Donghua Tongshin report from Seoul, May 22, 1961)

Further, the military regime arrested a number of students and teachers who had been struggling for democratic education and for interchange between South and North Korea and unification of the fatherland, and threw them into prison.

Mun Hi Suk, "Minister of Education" of the military regime, announced that the regime had arrested and imprisoned more than 500 leaders of the "teachers' unions." (AFP report of June 8, 1961 from Seoul)

By attaching various labels to them, the military regime is suppressing ruthlessly the arrested and imprisoned persons, sometimes, even innocent inhabitants and, as is often the case, the military regime treats them inhumanly and does not hesitate to torture them to death.

The fact that Li Hun Ku, Member of the Upper House and Member of the Political Bureau of the "United Socialist Party," who had been arrested and imprisoned on the charge of supporting national unification, was brutally killed in Taejun Prison on June 14, 1961, will suffice to show the brutality of the mil-

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itary regime. (AFP report from Seoul, June 14, 1961)

Arrests and imprisonments by the military regime extended to such persons as Kim Yeung Sun, former "Minister of Finance;" Kim Sun Tae, "Minister of State without portfolio," Sun-u Jong Won, "Mintmaster," under the ex-Chang Myun regime, —all these persons were falsely charged with "anti-State" activities, including Ryu Jin San, Secretary-General of the "New Democratic Party," and Suh Min Ho, Vice-chairman of the Lower House and a prominent leader of the "New Democratic Party." (AP report of May 22, 1961 from Seoul)

Further, Lt.Gen. Li Han Rim, Commander-in-Chief of the First Army, Lt. Gen. Choe Gyeung Rok, Commander-in-Chief of the Second Army, and many other generals and officers of the "National Defense Army" numbering 75, were also arrested and imprisoned by the military regime on the charge that they had not been in favor of the coup. (Reuter report from Seoul, May 20, 1961)

U.S. imperialists and their lackeys have now thoroughly torn down the mask of "democracy."

The real nature of what the U.S. imperialists call "democracy" and "freedom," is now fully exposed to public view.

2. MERCILESS SUPPRESSION OF ASSEMBLIES, DEMONSTRATIONS, STRIKES, PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascists have turned the whole of South Korea into a big prison by prohibiting unconditionally all the assemblies, demonstrations and strikes and suppressing press and publication activities, thereby binding people hand and foot.

They have announced that all the indoor and outdoor meetings excepting those sponsored by themselves, shall be prohibited. They go so far as to force people to get permission in advance even when they hold ceremonies for the coming of age, marriage, funeral services and ancestral worship. (South Korean press "Donghua Tongshin" report of May 19, 1961 from Seoul)

Further, they order people to obtain permission in advance even in case of school excursions, athletic meetings or officials' meeetings for the performance of their duties. (South Korean "Radio Taegu" broadcast dated June 6, 1961)

The military fascists issued a warrant for the arrest of Won Yong Duk, Vice-Chairman of the Association of Taxi-owners in Seoul, and 9 other persons on the charge that taxi-owners in Seoul met to discuss the managerial problems of taxi-operation, in violation of the "Indoor and Outdoor Meetings Prohibition Decree." (South Korean "Tongyang Tongshin" report of June 4, 1961 from Seoul)

"The Seoul-Kyonggi Area General Court-Martial" condemned 15 men and women, who had been arrested while they were playing at an amusement centre, to prison terms ranging from three months to one year. They were found guilty of the charge that they violated the "Indoor and Outdoor Meetings Prohibition Decree." (Hankook Ilbo" report of May 24, 1961)

"The South Choongchong Province Martial Law Authorities" ordered Chungjoo University students not to form a group of more than three persons for "collective action" on their way to and from school. (South Korean "Radio Chungjoo" broadcast of May 19, 1961) The "Education Ministry" of the military regime strictly prohibited extra-curricular lessons or guidance for the preparation for the entrance examination of higher schools. (South Korean "Radio Seoul" broadcast of June 1, 1961)

They issued a warrant for the arrest of students council members and 5 other students of the "Ryongnam Higher Commercial School" in Pusan, on the charge that they went on a strike demanding democratic school administration and reduction of heavy school expenses. (South Korean press "Hapdong Tongshin" report of May 20, 1961 from Pusan)

Furthermore, they condemned 22 teachers and students in South Cholla Province, who attempted to go over the northern part of the Republic last December in search of new life and study to death, penal servitude for life and to a prison term of more than 5years. "Hankook Ilbo" report of May 27, 1961)

Under the plea of inadequate facilities, the military regime forcibly closed a number of newspapers and other communication media, including 76 daily papers, 305 news agencies and 453 weekly magazines (Hapdong Tongshin from Seoul, May 28, 1961)

The U.S. aggressive groups and their stooges are still continuing the unprecedentedly savage suppression of the press. As a result, about 50,000 to 600,000 pressmen and workers in communication media were forced to lose their jobs. (Reuter report from Seoul, May 23, 1961)

"The press and the publication have been subjected to strict advance censorship since the coup and any person suspected of having disobeyed this order is arrested, imprisoned and punished severely without a warrant". (Seoul broadcast, May 16, 1961)

They also issued an "Ordinance Against Undesirable News" which consists of nine articles. Such news items as are regarded as "harmful to the security," or "disturbing public opinion and sentiment," are banned. (Tongyang Tongshin from Seoul, May 18, 1961)

Films, plays and all other cultural entertainments are not exceptions to this ordinance but are required to be approved by the authorities before they are put on the stage or screened. (Seoul broadcast, May 23, 1961)

When blanks appeare in newspapers—this is unavoidable under such rigid censorship—the military regime orders the editors to fill them with something. (AP report from Seoul, May 19, 1961)

Later, the military authorities abolished pre-censorship in favor of post-censorship, and by doing so, they pretended that there was freedom of the press in South Korea. However, this post-censorship is in effect intended to shift all the responsibilities for news black-out on the shoulders of the editors alone. (UPI report from Seoul, May 27, 1961 and DPA report from the German Federal Repulic, June 10, 1961)

Reporters are prohibited from collecting data freely for their newspapers but they can report only the hand-outs from the "Central Intelligence" of the military regime. (Hapdong Tongshin from Seoul, June 10, 1961) Moreover, reporters in Seoul are not permitted to go freely in police stations which hang "off limit" sign boards to the press.

Further, the military regime went so far as to send their underlings in uniform into newspaper offices in order to strengthen censorship and keep a strict watch on the reporters.

The "Minjok Ilbo" was forcibly suspended and its editor and six of its reporters were arrested and imprisoned. The military regime accused them of having advocated negotiation and interchange between South and North Korea and national unification.

Cho Se Heung, editor on political affairs of the "Minkook Ilbo" was arrested, when he reported that the military regime had broken one of its public pledges that the State power in the hands of the military regime would be handed over "as soon aspossible" to civilians. (UPI report from Seoul, May 25, 1961)

The chief editor of the "Hankook Ilbo" was also arrested for making the statement that as the militay regime had come in power by unlawful means, the public were wondering whether or not they should support the coup. (AFP report from Seoul, May 25, 1961)

The General Court-Martial in South Kyungsang Province sentenced Kwon Yeung Sik, a reporter, to a prison term of 5 years on the charge that he had resisted violance done by a soldier on active duty. (Hapdong Tongshin from Pusan, June 2, 1961)

The "Public Peace Bureau" of the military regime issued an ordinance to the effect that all persons engaging in the press and publication activities should be subject to private inquiries by the military authorities. (Hapdong Tongshin report from Seoul, May 1961)

A certain experienced and respected editor told a UPI reporter:

"Control over the press and publication by the present military regime is far severer than by the toppled Syngman Rhee regime and it is even more wicked compared with that under Japanese imperialist rule. I think there is no parallel in our history in its severity and wickednees. (UPI report of June 3, 1961, from Seoul)

Unable to put up with such suppression, the "Association of Editors of the 'Republic of Korea'" protested strongly the military authorities, demanding that the military authorities remove restriction on the freedom of the news and publication such as censorship or private inquiries of reporters. (AFP report from Seoul, June 3, 1961)

3. INFRINGEMENT UPON HUMAN RIGHTS

The U.S. ruling groups and their underlings, the Cnang Do Yung clique, have plunged South Korean life into a state of complete suffocation by trampling underfoot peoples' living rights.

In South Korea where the military order is supreme, any person who refuses to obey the policy of the "military revolutionary committee" and who harms its prestige is sent to prison. (New York Herald Tribune, June 10, 1961)

The persons arrested under various false charges numbered at least 100,000 during 30 days after the coup, even according to incomplete data.

The persons arrested by such unlawful measures were tried by military courts.

Intimidating people, Li Kwang Shin, Directer of the Seoul Metropolitan police, said in his first press conference held on May 18 that any person who failed to keep the curfew will be punished even if he was standing in front of his house. (AFP report of May 18 from Seoul, 1961)

The General Martial Law-Court in South Kyungang Province sentenced An Jeung Kak to three years. He was found guilty of the charge that he had asked a certain military policeman to overlook his failure to keep the nighttime curfew.

Further, the military authorities arrested a large number of youth and boys as well as jobless persons on the charge of "vagrancy" and sent them forcibly to "military road construction sites" after handcuffing and dragging them about the streets. (AFP report from Seoul, May 21,1961)

A UPA report said that the military regime had turned South Korea, as it were, into a huge concentration camp for forced laborers.

Persons who do not wear clothes as designated by the regime will have their clothes smeared with black ink. (Hapdong Tongshin from Seoul, Jund 21, 1961)

The military dictators sentenced Chang Ki Bong, an innocent inhabitant, to death on the charge that he had cooperated with the Peoples' Army of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea during the Korean War. (Seoul broadcast, June 16, 1961)

Chang Do Yung threatened South Korean people, declaring that any person who talks about any "progressive reforms" will be punished severely (UPI report from Seoul, May 19, 1961) and that any person who fails to report to the authorities about such persons will likewise be punished. As the result, in certain schools, the authorities are urging schoolboys to provide them with reports concerning the activities or tendencies of their teachers. (Hapdong Tongshin from Seoul, June 2, 1961)

The military fascist regime unhesitatingly resorts to villainous tricks to force policemen and officials to submit their resignations in advance and resign voluntarily from their posts in case they are not considered "successfully" performing their duties. (Reuter report of June 10, 1961 from Seoul) These foul and dirty measures aimed at mobilizing fully lowergrade officials in order to suppress the people as Syngman Rhee did at the time of the illegal "March 15 elections" last year.

Labelling "undesirable" officials or those who take a negative attitude toward military fascist rule, as "lawless," "incompetent or "aged," the military fascists are firing hundreds of them day after day. They have already dismissed more than 20,000 officials, including those who have not completed military service obligations, and are continuing to do so, threatening that they will fire 20,000 more officials.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chang Do Yung clique have decided to remove an estimated 16,400 paupers' shacks on the pretext that these shacks defile the appearance of the street, and are mobilizing the police to pull them down forcibly. (South Korean "Radio Seoul" broadcast of June 15, 1961)

The military fascist regime is forcibly closing theatres, cinemas, restaurants, barber shops and amusement centres day by day, detaining shop keepers concerned, and is imposing unreasonable fines on them, for the reason that they violated "decrees." In Taegu city alone, 88 restaurant-keepers were tried summarily. (South Korean "Radio Taegu" broadcast of June 7, 1961)

The fascist clique is levying heavy taxes from the people and arresting and imprisoning them when they fail to pay the taxes in time.

In North Kyungsang Province alone, the puppet authorities arrested about 570 peasants between May 16 and June 1, on the charge of illegally felling trees and 291 of them were sent to the prosecutor's office. (South Korean "Radio Seoul" broadcast of June 3, 1961)

Owing to fascistic and brutal suppression by the U.S. imperialists and their puppets, factories have suspended operation, rural villages ruined, money circulation frozen and commercial transactions stopped. People are unable to find means to survive.

The number of jobless persons increased by several hundreds of thousands in the past 20 days or so and the economic crisis has deepened further. No traces of human rights and human dignity can be found in South Korea and people are suffering from undescribable miseries like slaves.

4. INTENSIFICATION OF TENSION AND WAR PROVOCATION.

After having turned the southern half of our country into a bloody and dark land, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist ruffians are trying to justify their criminal acts by raising the bellicose slogan, "Completion of War Structure," and are bent on making preparations for provoking a new fraticidal war.

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Chang Do Yung Clique Continues To Arrest South Korean Patriots

The girls under arrest, on the charge that they did not wear clothes as designated by the military regime.

A foreign dispatch from Seoul, quoting an announcement by the military terrorist regime, said that 3,141 South Korean patriots had been arrested by June 21 since the coup d'etat instigated by the U.S. imperialists.

These were all leaders of political parties and social organizations, who had been advocating independent peaceful unification of Korea.

"A Cry Raised in Disappointment and Despair"

The "Washington Star," a mouthpiece of White House, carried a letter from a certain South Korean teacher in its June 23 issue, according to a foreign despatch.

Reflected partly in the letter are the dark social conditions in South Korea which is under fascist rule by the Chang Do Yung clique after the coup d'etat instigated by U.S. imperialists.

Commenting on this letter, the paper said that the letter was a cry raised in disappointment and despair by a South Korean.

The teacher stressed in the letter that military fascism is not supported by the people.

He wrote as follows about severe suppression by the Chang Do Yung clique on the freedom of the press and speech.

"News black-out is very complete in South Korea.

"Nowadays, South Korean people are afraid of talking with each other.

"A journalist, who is a friend of mine, was jailed, when he wrote that Seoul citizens' coolness to the military regime showed our sound political point of view.

"It is regrettable that the future of South Korea is in the hands of fanatic officers.

"But we are firmly convinced of a bright future ....."

But it was the last words of the letter-writer that angered the Wall Street Barons.

The paper said that these last words were what grieved White House most, without hiding the fact that White House is most afraid of the mounting anti-U.S. sentiment among the South Korean people.

Returned Compatriots Hold Front-rankers' Conference

Many compatriots repatriated from Japan, who are enthusiastically working in the light industry section, took part in a conference of frontrankers in light industries, held on June 22 in Pyongyang, according to a Korean Central News Agency report of June 23 from Pyongyang.

At the conference, repatriates said unanimously that they were proud of their rapidly raised techniques as well as of their achievements at their plants where they were assigned according to their wishes and abilities.

At these plants, they are provided with every opportunity of fully displaying and improving their techniques and skills.

Ko Han Sang, chief engineer of Pyongyang Ceramics Factory, and many others said joyfully that they could now realize their original ideas and innovations which they had not been able to carry into effect in Japan, owing to fund shortage.

Han Hak Do, assistant manager of the Chongjin Silk Mill, said that the repatriated workers there, together with technicians, had introduced highly mechanized and automated production processes and succeeded in increasing the production capacity of their plant by 50 per cent, improving the quality of their nylon products.

The conference also awarded repatriates who had shown a fine example of enthusiasm for work in the light industry section.

World Public Express Solidarity With Korean People

— On Struggle Day for Withdrawal Of U.S. Forces From South Korea —

On the occasion of the "Struggle Day for the Withdrawal of U.S. Forces From South Korea," many letters and cables were sent to the DPRK social bodies, demanding immediate withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea and expressing solidarity with the Korean people struggling for peaceful unification of their country, by the following international organizations and foreign social bodies, according to Korean Central News Agency reports of June 25 and 26 from Pyongyang.

The World Federation of Trade Unions; the International Federation of Students; the Liaison Council for Peace in the Asian-Pacific Areas; theU.S.S.R.-Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee; the Head-office of the Free German Trade Union; the Central Committee of the Free German Youth Union; the German Peace Committee; the Head-office of the German Democratic Women's Union; the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League; the Chinese National-Federation of Youth Organizations; the Chinese National Federation of Student Organizations; the Central Committee of the Albanian Working Youth Union; the Vietnamese Peace Committee; the Vietnamese-Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee; the Karten University Students League in Sudan.

Meanwhile, The World Federation of Trade Unions cabled to the Central Committee of General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea. In the cable, the W.F.T.U. expressed its solidarity with the Korean workers and people who are struggling against the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and for peaceful unification of the fatherland.

The cable said that U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea is the root-cause of South Korean people's misfortune, an obstacle in the way of peaceful unification of Korea and a serious menace to the peace and security of Korea and Asia.

Meanwhile, six Chinese national social bodies, including the Chinese People's Committee for Preserving World Peace, on June 25, published a joint statement on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean war provoked by the U.S. imperialists. The statement emphasized that the Chinese people would advance shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people and that they would fight to the last against the common enemy—U.S. imperialism— in concert with the peoples of the Socialist Camp and other peace-loving peoples of the world.

Chinese paper "Ren Min Ri Bao," on June 25, carried an editorial strongly demanding peaceful unification of Korea.

Meanwhile, Vietnamese papers on June 25 also carried articles demanding that the U.S. imperialist aggressors should take hands off all the Asian countries, including South Korea and South Vietnam. Vietnamese paper "People" pointed out that occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists is the root-cause of the division of Korea and all the miseries forced upon the Korean people and seriously threatens peace in the Far East. It emphasized editorially that the U.S. imperialists can in no way frustrate the common aspiration and will of Asian peoples for national independence and peace and that all the Asian peoples, including Korean and Vietnamese peoples, would win final victory.

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Saying that there was no possibility to unify Korea so long as the northern half of the country was under Communists' control, Pak Junghi, "Vice-Chairman of the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction," on May 23 told reporters that he did not know whether the "ROK" signed the Korean Armistice Agreement or not. (UPI dispatch of May 23 from Seoul)

Further, he revealed clearly the bellicose nature of the military regime, when he said, on May 28, that South Korea and Taiwan would strengthen cooperation between them for the purpose of achieving their common aims to overthrow communism and to recover lost territory. (South Korean "Radio Seoul" broadcast of May 28, 1961)

Chiming in with the bellicose stand of the military regime, South Korean newspaper "Tonga Ilbo" made open war propaganda in its editorial that peaceful unification would be achieved if North Korea bowed to us and, otherwise, unification should be achieved by force. ("Tonga Ilbo" report of May 19, 1961)

The military regime declared that they would conduct physical examination for conscription throughout the country in June and July and threatened that if one did not receive the examination, he would be punished according to law. (South Korean press "Hapdong Tongshin" report of June 20, 1961 from Seoul)

The U.S. imperialists have been repeatedly and flagrantly violating the Korean Armistice Agreement. According to the records of the 141st meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, the U.S. forces committed 10 cases of military invasion of the territorial air, sea and land of the Korean-Chinese side in the recent 10 days alone.

The U.S. imperialists have recently pulled into South Korea from their country a combat unit and stationed it at a point close to the military demarcation line. (UPI dispatch of June 16, 1961 from Seoul) They are staging various military maneuvers on the eastern and western coastal areas.

The military dictators formed the fascistic and government-controlled "General-Headquarters of Nationwide Movement for National Reconstruction," through which they are conducting thought control, suppressing people's resistance and mobilizing them forcibly to aid war provocation by the U.S. imperialists, under the slogans, "Removal of Pro-Communist and Neutral Elements," "Strict Enforcement of Austerity,"

Meanwhile, Kim Hong Il, "Foreign Minister" of the military regime, bawled that they would deal with unification of the country after resuming the "South Korea-Japan Talks" and strengthening friendly relations with allied nations, including Japan. (Japanese newspaper "Asahi Shinbun" on May 22, 1961)

This was closely followed by the remark of Nishimura, Director-General of the Japanese National Defense Agency, that overseas dispatch of Japanese military forces was inevitable. (AP dispatch of June 8, 1961 from Tokyo) These two persons' remarks are by no means unrelated.

As was clearly shown by the joint statement between Kennedy and Ikeda, the U.S. imperialists are bent on allying both Japanese and South Korean war fanatics, disturbing peace in the Far East and the world as well and creating a serious menace of new war, by turning South Korea into a bridge-head for invasion of the Far East and a base for provoking a new war.

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All these criminal acts perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists in South Korea to maintain their colonial rule, are surely 20th century's barbarism incompatible with mankind's morality and principles of the international law.

However, the U.S. imperialists are shameless and foxy enough to invent hackneyed falsifications to cover up the serious situation in South Korea by manipulating their tool of aggression the "U.N. Commission for Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea." The "U.N. Commission" has played a shameless role for these ten years to describe South Korea as a "show-case of democracy."

Who on earth can talk, however, about traces of freedom and democracy or about human dignity in today's South Korea? We assert strongly that no shameless attempt should be permitted any longer to justify criminal acts committed by the U.S. imperialists in South Korea under the U.N. sign-board.

All the criminal acts perpetrated in South Korea should immediately be stopped. The South Korean people groaning under the suffocating condition and all the imprisoned patriots should promptly be saved. These imprisoned patriots are now only waiting the time when they are pulled out to the execution ground, suffering from inhuman torture and maltreatment.

The Chang Do Yung military fascists should pay duly for their crimes and be tried by the people.

U.S. imperialist colonial rule over South Korea should be put an end to, U.S. forces withdrawn immediately from South Korea and their tool of aggression —the "U.N. Commission for Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea—dissolved.

Foreign interference in the internal affairs of the Korean people should not be permitted. Korea should be unified peacefully according to the will of the Korean people.

We are convinced that all the peoples, all the social bodies, all the national assemblies and governments the world over and the international organizations, will strongly denounce the U.S. imperialists for their criminal acts, demand the evacuation of the U.S. forces from South Korea and support positively the struggle of the Korean people for peaceful unification of Korea.

For United Development of Physical Culture in Our Country

The first track and field championships meeting of the first class groups was held on June 1, at East Pyongyang Athletic Ground.

Shin Keum Dan, a famous Korean woman racer, set a new world record of 2 minutes 1.2 second in the 800 metre event. Shin Keum Dan bettered by 4.8 seconds the record held by Otkalenko.

Soviet champion Otakalenko placed first in the Rome Olympic Games last year. New records are also being made in sports one after another in the northern half of the Republic.

These records are not accidental but are the results of consistent physical training in the DPRK.

A soccer team of the DPRK having a close game with a Czechoslovak counterpart, one of the strongest teams in the world.

In the DPRK, there are the National Gymnastic Guidance Committee under the Cabinet and its branches throughout the country.

Also there are two athletic colleges, 137 sports schools and 12,000 clubs in North Korea.

In addition, there is a training school for athletic leaders in each province.

The characteristic feature of sports in the DPRK is that sports are directly related to production and learning.

All the people in the DPRK make it a rule to take physical exercises more than one hour a day, but physical exercises differ according to occupation and age.

For example, there are "gymnastics for sedantary occupation," "gymnastics for standing work," "popular gymnastics" and "production gymnastics." This year about 790 million yen was expended on the promotion of sports in the DPRK.

If we suppose that the population of the DPRK is 10 million and that of Japan 100 million, this means that 11,000,000 million yen would have to be expended on sports in Japan, if the Japanese Government should be spending an equal rate for the promotion of sports. We can easily understand from this fact alone that the DPRK Government and Korean Workers' Party attach importance to sports.

The photo shows a scene of the mass games held at East Pyongyang Athletic Ground.

Among representative athletic groups which are playing active parts in sports, are "Steel" (workers' team), "Rich Years" (farmers' team), "Flying Horses" (students' team), "Feb. 8" (soldiers' team), "Trains" (railway interests' team), "Swallows" (aviation interests' team) and "Thunders" (officers' team).

These teams set fine records at international games.

The DPRK attained the world level especially in collective sports. There are our own results, for example, in soccer and volley balling. The soccer team of the DPRK won a game by a score of 4 to 1 against the Czechoslovakian team which was called the strongest team in the world, and also against the Indonesian championship team. The women volley ball team defeated the American, Turkish and French teams at the "World Volley Ball Championships Meeting" held in Paris in 1956.

Fine results are also being achieved in shooting, heavy gymnastics and weight-lifting and the "Feb. 8" team defeated the Soviet team which won in the Olympic Games. Further, the DPRK team defeated a Soviet team at heavy gymnastic games.

A DPRK table-tennis team got five wins and three defeats at the "World Table-Tennis Championships Meeting" held in April, 1961 in Peking.

Furthermore, DRPK athletic sport teams, including abovementioned Shin Keun Dan, set fine records in men's 1,500 meter, discus throw, women's 100 meter events.

The DPRK Government is concentrating its efforts not only on producting champions but also on the general elevation of the physical standards of the people.

Labor and life are linked closely with each other in pushing socialist construction in the DPRK.

In the DPRK, all the champions are patriots and at the same time, constructors of the Socialist State.

Korean citizens who have been repatriated to the northern part of the Republic are also enjoying full opportunities of developing fully their talents in physical exercises, making full use of well-equipped facilities.

This was unthinkable while they were in Japan.

What is the condition in South Korea?

Grounds are turned into military training grounds. Sports are either reserved for wealthy leisure classes or used as means of earning money or entertainment. As a result, working people have no opportunity of enjoying. Even schoolboys must pay a large sum of money for athletic meetings or other sports events. School authorities collect the money as funds for holding such school events.

To get a glimpse of the miserable condition of South Korean physical culture, the following few examples will suffice:

It is not unusual for past brilliant champions to meet with untold difficulties of living, once they disappear from the scene and are forgotten by sports fans.

The South Korean wrestling team sent to Tehran is said to have behave like beggars on account of a small fund it had.

Deploring such miserable conditions, South Korean publications write that it is nonsense to talk about sound sports where political corruption reigns.

It must not be overlooked, however, that South Korean sporsmen have not yet given up their endeavors to develop physical culture in spite of various unfavorable conditions.

If sportsmen from South and North Korea meet in a hall to discuss the question of developing our national physical education and culture, a great result will be achieved.

We should make efforts to send a united team consisting of South and North Korean players and athletes to the coming Olympics to be held in Tokyo, 1964.

South Korean representatives attending the general meeting of the International Olympics Commission held on June 15 in Athens, agreed with us in this respect.

All the sportsmen in South and North Korea should further endeavor to realize national unification in the field of sports, following faithfully the teachings of Marshal Kim Il Sung that "Sports in our country must be developed continuously, closely linked with our struggle for independent national unification."

South Korea and Japan in the General Struggle Against the Forces of War

By Yoshitaro Hirano

(Continued from previous issue)

The militarization of Japan and the arming of the Japanese armed forces with nuclear weapons will turn Japan into an advance-post for aggression against East Asia and will be an obstacle in the way of concluding a peace treaty with the Soviet Union and of normalizing relations with People's Republic of China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as well as the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Strongly accusing the U.S. imperialists of their efforts to revive militarism in Japan and West Germany, the Fourth Session of the Council for the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Committee which was held in Bandung on April 13, 1961, decided the following as the target for united action: Dissolution of aggressive military blocs, abolition of military bases in Asia and complete removal of U.S. imperialist armed forces from Asian countries.

Opposing aggressive military policy, the Fourth Session of the Council for the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Committee also adopted a resolution, which reads in part:

"We appeal to all the Afro-Asian peoples to double their efforts and to unite their forces by all means in their struggles to abolish the military bases in their countries, to drive all the imperialist forces out of their countries and to dissolve all the aggressive military blocs."

Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Action, starting on June 25, to demand the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from Japan, South Korea, and South Vietnam which was decided by the Afro-Asian Committee meeting held in Bandung, as its international solidarity movement.

How to struggle against U.S. imperialists' colonialism

Resolution on Korea

1. We wholeheartedly support the Korean people's just struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. imperialists' aggressive forces from South Korea, a general election in both North and South Korea based on democratic principles, without any foreign interference, by Korean people themselves as well as for unification of their fatherland.
2. We support the Korean people's demand for the realization of a "confederative system for North and South Korea" or the establishment of an "economic committee" to realize economic and cultural exchange between North and South Korea, as provisional steps to promote peaceful unification of Korea.
3. We set aside a period from June 25–when the U.S. imperialists provoked the Korean war–to July 1, as the common action week to demand the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea, in order to support positively the daily mounting struggle of the North and South Korean people. (Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, April 13, 1961, Bandung)

Meanwhile, the "World Council of Peace" demands strongly the following:

1. Immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea.
2. Immediate discontinuance of intervention in South Korea by U.S. and all the foreign forces which are staying there in the name of U.N.
3. The question of peacefully reunifying Korea should be solved by Korean people themselves. (General Assembly of the "World Council of Peace," March 28, 1961, New Delhi)

An International Solidarity Movement to demand withdrawal of U.S. forces from Japan, South Korea, and South Vietnam.

The U.S. forces and bases in Japan, Okinawa which is part of Japan, South Korea and Taiwan, each supplementing the other, form an essential part of U.S. strategy in the Far East.

All the external suppression, aggression, preparation for a new war, disputes, unhappiness of nations, poverty and reaction in East Asia, issue from the existence in the area of these U.S. forces and bases.

From a strategic point of view, it is absolutely necessary for the U.S. to secure their military forces and bases in Japan, Okinawa, South Korea, and Taiwan.

If even one of these areas is not under U.S. control, U.S. strategy is bound to face a complete collapse.

Beside these bases, there are U.S. forces, military bases and a military advisory group and the SEATO.

Therefore, people in Japan (including Okinawa), Korea, China (including Taiwan) and Vietnam must concentrate their efforts on removing U.S. bases from their countries.

In short, it is essential for us to fight for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Asia as the international solidarity movement, in order to win neutrality for Japan, reversion of Okinawa to Japan, peaceful unification of Korea and Vietnam, and the liberation of Taiwan.

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